		Pages 1-36
1 2 3	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION	
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	) Case No. 20-cr-00249-RS-1
5	Plaintiff,	) San Francisco, California ) Thursday, April 6, 2023
6	vs.	) ZOOM WEBINAR PROCEEDINGS
7	ROWLAND MARCUS ANDRADE,	)
8	Defendant. )	)
9	)	
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11	TRANSCRIPT OF DISCOVERY HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE LAUREL BEELER	
12	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE	
13	APPEARANCES:	
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25	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.	

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    SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 2023 10:39 A.M.
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             THE CLERK:
                           Calling Civil -- I'm sorry -- calling
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   Criminal Action 20-249, USA v. Rowland Marcus Andrade. Counsel,
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   if you could please state your appearances, starting with
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   Plaintiff.
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             MR. HIGHSMITH:
                               Good morning, Your Honor.
                                                              Chris
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   Highsmith for the United States.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. SHEPARD:
                             And good morning, Your Honor.
   Shepard, Kerrie Dent, and Cindy Diamond for the Defendant, Mr.
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   Andrade, who is present by Zoom and consents to proceed in that
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   fashion.
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay. Great. So thank you for -- on the
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   plus side, I think you've substantially narrowed your dispute.
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   I'm going to give you a little background, some observations, tell
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   you what I'm thinking. We can have a constructive conversation.
             So here's the thing. I'll just say it's an accident of
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   history that the criminal discovery rules are what they are. It
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   was an interesting opportunity to back into Rule 16. Usually we
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   deal with things in a Brady context. A Wisconsin professor sent
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   me some very interesting articles recently.
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             But in December -- when we first got together in
   December and, you know, I -- you can't see it, but there -- you
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   gave me a good chunk of paper. It was like this much
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(demonstrating) paper. And I did what I do in civil discovery, which is -- and I don't have that many disputes on my civil trial docket; I really don't -- even in the biggest of cases, but you say to people -- which is what I did in December -- "Oh, my Lord, how can you expect me to read all this stuff? The business model doesn't permit it. I work really hard already -- you guys know that -- and I can't -- like, aah -- that was essentially -- Prioritize for me what comes first.

Mr. Weingarten was there in those hearings, and he -you know, he's not here so I can say nice things about him behind
his back -- but he's a very thoughtful, nice guy who tries to fix
problems. He's very agreeable and generous generally in his
approach to things. And he was kind of pulling his hair out. I
was not unsympathetic because I felt -- so I -- you know, and I
was not unsympathetic to that because I felt constrained by the
volume of information that you presented to me.

And so then you did reduce your issues -- thank you for doing that. And finally I just set aside a ridiculous amount of time to go through everything that you guys gave to me. When I say "ridiculous amount of time," I'm not even going to tell you the hours I spent outlining your case, understanding it, reading -- I tried in my mind -- just to the Government's earlier, you know, "We should know what the Defense is saying under seal. It's really not fair, even though we get that there's case law that supports it. It's not fair." But the -- but the reality is

that the Defense showed its hand saying why it mattered pretty specifically in the subsequent filings, you know, 153, 158, whatever the numbers are, that are attached on the docket.

So I feel like we're all -- so I did read everything, even though I think whoever wrote the paper -- I don't know if it was Ms. Dent -- but said, "You don't have to read everything because we've narrowed it for you. Now you only have to look at this." I read everything. I went through everything. And I thought about your case pretty deeply.

And so I -- you know, before you guys asked for an hour. I'm going to tell you what I think. I don't need an hour, but I want to let you have the opportunity. I know your case now. So I'm going to do a few preliminaries. Then I'm going to -- then I think we should go through things on an issue -- there are not that many issues, but I'm going to sort of tell you what I think.

So I've already said my point number one. The Defense kind of caved on that, revealing the defense strategy. I think they pretty much did reveal the defense strategy. And so they said what they wanted and why they wanted it and they said it pretty specifically. So I do think in the end, blessedly, a process helps.

Two, I will just say CJA counsel. I said this -- you've heard it because I call Government cases first. You are a more substantial case. It took a little bit more time because I was waiting for Pretrial and the other were sort of quick appearances,

in person, kind of check in, you know, let's problem solve going forward. You saw Mr. Valdovinos. I called that. I called the short Government cases because I did want to not make CJA counsel wait on a short case. But you saw what I said in that case. That was a civil rights case. What I said, there's a certain amount of deference that attaches to right-minded lawyers who are on our CJA panel. They're not -- it's a -- it's a panel that has a certain noblesse oblige that attaches to it. People in this district, I don't -- I'm sure you guys appreciate how lucky we are to work in the Northern District of California. I don't think there's a more interesting or important district in the entire country.

On criminal stuff, I have a little bit of a partiality, the EDNY, and SDNY certainly does some interesting cases. But of all the places to practice law in the entire country, civil or criminal, this is a pretty cool place to be. We do really important work. We have great lawyers in this district, great lawyers who come to court and participate on our pane because they're contributing to the practice of law in this district.

When I have those days where I feel discouraged by the heaps of work that are piled on me, I think to myself how lucky am I to be here with such lawyers in the district. I think they get cut a little slack because of that. That's obligation one.

Point -- or point two -- couple other points before I go to the nuts and bolts of the -- of the order.

Privilege. It's not your privilege, Government, so I'm

going to say that. It's -- it's Mr. Abramoff's privilege, so I'll get to that in a second. I'm just putting in some of my handwritten notes before I -- you know, I've actually written an order, so I -- that doesn't mean I'm not persuadable, but I put in the work to render concrete my thought process.

I have also the DOJ Discovery Policy Guidance that I want to remind everybody of. The Discovery Policy Guidance is broader than the Rules -- on the DOJ website. It used to be the U.S. Attorney's Manual. It's called the Criminal Blah Blah Manual now. I was going to read from it. I'm not going to -- I'm not going to pull it out now because I'm just saying it.

What I -- what I read from that is why do you care so much from the Government's perspective, especially when I say the discovery. You know, I get burden. I get the obligations of not spelunking far afield in a case where discovery is confined by Rule 16 and Brady.

I also want to mention as a preliminary is that you don't -- you don't have a duty to inquire except when it comes to Brady where you do have a duty to inquire. So some of the points that the Defense team has raised, you know, reads in Brady. I do think generally as a proposition, having been there -- I mean, this is my -- who has the time? And I say this as somebody who has put a bunch of time on your case -- who has the time? If you -- if you have it, it feels dumb to me to sit on it. Okay. So those are my preliminaries.

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Now I'm going to tell you what I think about -- quickly about the standard. I don't necessarily need to hear argument about the standard. I want us to talk concretely about the five issues or whatever that is still in play. As I said, I already said it. It reads in Brady. I'm well aware of the 16(a)(1)(E) standard. I appreciate the Government's citation to Marshall (ph). I don't think it changes the analysis. Hernandez-Meza is binding authority that rests on a standard in the earlier Doe case. Other decisions apply it. I think that, you know, in the end there's interesting case law. I think it's -- Hernandez says it. "It behooves the Government to interpret the disclosure broadly and turn over whatever evidence it has pertaining to the cases."

So if you really want to tell me about the legal standard, I'll hear it, but Ι think that Marshall is distinguishable really on the facts because, you know -- they're interesting, and I did read all of my Rule 16. It's been a while. It was applying out-of-circuit authority which has been criticized But more fundamentally on the facts, it really was a fishing expedition for LAPD files, like a month before and five months after the arrest to support a defense that, you know, basically the Government -- that the LAPD basically always had "consent searches," you know. Oh, yeah, miraculously everybody consents to being searched.

And it was a fishing expedition. And on appeal, in the

context of a full record -- which this is not on appeal -- you know, in *Brady* -- *Brady* is backward-looking and so that's why it's such a mistake not to turn over things and not to inquire.

So I just think Marshall's very distinguishable and it was -- it was a citation to an out-of-district -- an out-of-circuit case to support a conclusion that made great sense in that case, so that's on the standard.

Okay. So if anyone really wants to talk about it, we can talk about it.

So then this is -- these are my thoughts. I'm just going to tell you we can go issue by issue. But, preliminarily, the Defense made a pretty substantial showing in my view, enough to get me over my general concerns, about some things but not everything. And so we're going to go issue by issue and I'll just explain to you my thought process.

I'm going to start with the Abramoff documents. I'm going to tell you what I think. And then I'm going to tell the party that that -- that the tentative goes against to tell you why you think I'm wrong. And -- and -- and so we'll do it that way.

So the Government already provided an image of the phone. Great. They did what they're supposed to do. They had their taint team go through and do a cull of documents that looked like they might be privileged. The Defense made I think a reasonable showing for all the reasons they articulated about the brother -- that he -- and, look, you know, I'll just leave you

with this, too, you know, this is -- you know, the indictment says the co-schemer -- that's Mr. Abramoff -- who's pleaded guilty in a different case. I read the docket in that case. I read the docket in the two other people who are implicated in this case. I read the -- you know, I read -- I looked at the docket sheets for all of those and -- and so -- in any event, so -- I get it. So Mr. Abramoff is Co-Schemer 1 or whatever he's called in the indictment. That's Mr. Abramoff.

And so -- and this is his brother, and the -- the Defense, among other things that it said, the Defense calls out, you know, all these different points -- "Produce the image already." "Produce the other information from bank accounts, law firm accounts, credit cards." Defense position is, "You know he's important or you wouldn't be giving us all this information. Produce the cell phone image."

Government withholds some images as privileged. The standard -- I'm sure you're all familiar with it, because it's a criminal case rule -- I don't know if I'm pronouncing it correctly -- R-u-e-h-l-e -- is the privilege. And, you know, normally when privilege comes up, it comes up because the Government's saying, "Hey, you can't withhold things as privileged." It almost always comes up in a grand jury context. It doesn't come up in this context. But the standard, actually civil or criminal -- and that case gets cited in the civil context, too, routinely, which is why I know it -- is the party asserting the privilege has the burden

of establishing it. It's because it impedes the full and free discovery of the truth. It's strictly construed. And it's not even the Government's privilege.

I thought the Defense proposal of like narrowing it by limiting it to the brother was a great proposal because the reality is the rest of it looks pretty darn privileged. And so It think that's maybe the genesis of your compromise.

But I recognize there's a burden. The Government said in its brief, you know, "There are likely numerous communications on the phone maybe on terms that are not privileged." I think that Mr. Andrade's made a sufficient showing of materiality for the reasons they advanced in their papers, and I wrote out laboriously in the Draft Order that I've always constructed.

I get it's a burden. I think the Government can perhaps mitigate its burden by putting it in Mr. Abramoff's direction. If he challenges stuff withheld -- doesn't challenge -- then there's no burden at all. If he's like, It's not privileged, then there's no burden at all. But, if not, the Government has to review the documents and produce any that are not privileged. And then you can confer on the need for the form of the privilege log.

But I also think that because we're bleeding it to Brady, the Government has a duty to inquire and it is a mistake -- if there's something on there that you've withheld broadly -- the Government said something like, "We're unaware of any authority for using the Government resources for conducting supplemental

21 job. It was when I required a peephole. And what the Civil Division requires is what the Antitrust Division requires. 22 МУ 23 privilege log procedures derive directly from my own practice and, great, he can intervene within a week if he wants to -- we'll put 24 25 it on the minute order -- and we'll come up with a privilege

MR. HIGHSMITH: Understood, Your Honor. 22

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. But I'm going to order the Government -- this is to the Defense -- I'm going to say the taint team has to review it. You just can't get out of it.

All right. So I assume since that went your way on the Defense side, you don't want to say anything, but you're welcome to if you really want to.

MR. SHEPARD: No. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So the Levin devices. So I -- again, I -- I did -- I went through all this stuff that you produced to me in the form of your attachments. You -- the Government had described Mr. Levin more specifically as Mr. Abramoff's associate. That was one issue. But the discovery involves essentially four people -- Mr. Abramoff, Ms. Butina, Mr. Levin, Mr. Erickson. All of them had relationships with Abramoff. The Government describes Mr. Levin more specifically as "his associate."

So those -- and then we have the 20 pages. We have the references in them, which the Defense referenced and which I have summarized is relating to -- sorry -- I've lost my voice now for several weeks. The reason I had to cancel last Thursday, by the way, is I couldn't even whisper last Thursday; I couldn't talk at all. And my voice is supported by constant lemon and honey, but I couldn't talk at all last Thursday.

So the Defense referenced the documents and what they talk about, and they -- I just have to look at this one thing -- sorry. Okay. I would say that you see, you know, again the notes. Presumably it's Mr. Erickson. I think that's what the Defense posited. Mr. Andrade said -- and this is what I thought

was -- it's -- you know, a thread that goes through this is that the discussions that you see in the record that the Defense proffers is a course of conduct that is different from how Mr. Andrade articulated his business. You know, actually being able to identify the users, complying with regulatory requirements. So this thread that goes through the request is that we're looking for information that actually supports that what they're doing without his knowledge is inconsistent with his business model. That is what the discovery is about.

And I could see it by reading all the documents. And so it is very hard, especially looking at the standard -- not <code>Marshall</code>, which I've distinguished as being an outlier case. I mean, I know people cite it, but the practical reality is we almost -- we don't see a lot of discovery orders in criminal cases, for a bunch of reasons -- because we just don't. We get some <code>Brady</code> at the end and you get the <code>W.R. Grace</code> and the <code>Skilling</code> cases where they say, "Attaboy, Government. You've cured any issues because you showed your ..." -- well, <code>W.R. Grace</code> was not an "Attaboy, Government." It was like, "You should have done it this way." <code>Skilling</code> was the -- you know, <code>U.S. v. Skilling</code> was just the opposite. The Government team, which was a great team -- I think John Houston, et al. were on that team, and they just gave over all their hot documents with an index and cured any issues that could possibly attend discovery.

So I think when you read the proffer that the Defense

has made, tethered to concrete documents, that's why I think generally tethering it to just references -- this is an overall observation for the discovery at issue here -- tethering it just to AML Bitcoin and Mr. Andrade is just too narrow. The fact of it is is that his defense -- and there's nothing secret about it. You said it. Whatever you said in your papers is what you said, and this is my reading of the evidence, but the thread of everything that you say is this was -- these were undermining. And so that to me is a sufficient articulation of the materiality for Rule 16.

And how that goes to the Levin devices, it may be cumulative -- I get it. The Government led with that. It may be cumulative, but not necessarily. Mr. Andrade says -- his counsel says that the devices will have a full picture of what Mr. Levin did with the information and provide insight into what he, Mr. Abramoff, and others were doing. And I think for the reasons I've articulated is that's the -- that's the import of the request here.

Give over the device. Give over the device. No AEO.

The Government didn't argue AEO. Then that goes against the Government. Mr. Highsmith, tell me why I'm wrong.

The next one will go your way, by the way -- Erickson -- just letting you know so you don't have to feel too bad about it.

MR. HIGHSMITH: Your Honor already spent so much time drafting this order that I don't want to --

THE COURT: Oh, it's okay. I just -- I didn't mean it as a criticism. I just wanted to tell you I prepared.

MR. HIGHSMITH: You know, look, Your Honor, the overarching point is that there's so much irrelevant information and we're concerned about -- we're, frankly, concerned about this Defendant misusing his discovery. And so that's the -- that's the --

THE COURT: He's got great layers and they're in charge of -- I mean, everybody can be subject to protective orders about -- you can use it in your litigation. I assume you have one in play. I probably looked at it somewhere along the way. And Mr. Andrade -- I don't know how he would misuse the information. It sure would be a bad mistake for him to do anything nefarious, and I'm sure his lawyers would read him the riot act if he did anything that was untoward because their job is to defend Mr. Andrade and make sure he doesn't stray.

And, again, I just put such confidence in the lawyers in this case. I really do. I just -- I -- it's such a big deal that people step up and represent on our CJA panel. That's got to be like in a case -- the Shifa (ph) case that I had, the civil rights case, excessive force case, again, former jumpers (ph), lawyers, but same thing; right? Everybody's a repeat player. Everybody's honorable. Everybody does a good job. We see each other all the time. I trust the lawyers. And Mr. Andrade -- I don't have any information to suggest Mr. Andrade's going to misuse it. You

never raised the AEO argument anyway in your briefs, I do not believe, in the latest iteration of them, one fifty whatever that we're into.

So the fact that it's cumulative, that's the only issue that you really raised. That was your main argument. I recognize it probably wasn't you raising it. It might have been Mr. Weingarten.

MR. HIGHSMITH: We're all the same, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I know.

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MR. HIGHSMITH: It doesn't matter. Okay. Well, let's move on to our winning point.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. So let's go -- that's fine. So I assume the Defense doesn't need to say anything because that goes your way.

All right. So let's talk about the Erickson I mean, this is like -- this is what I call a extractions. tempest in a teapot or whatever. The Government has said that it asked the case agents. They haven't found anything. They -- the case -- the Government clarified. They first said the extractions were destroyed in March, but the FBI closed the case file, hadn't located any information. The Government seems to me has sufficiently satisfied its duty to inquire, not try to pull the wool over anybody's eyes. I still have Mr. Weingarten's voice -a creeped voice in my head whenever we ask that together. He's like, What else -- what else can I do? And I just -- I just -- I

don't think there's any relief I can order, I mean, for a clear record. I could say, If you have the extractions, produce them. But the Government said -- because I think you have, according to my earlier observation, I think you've established enough of a materiality to be entitled to them if they exist for the reasons that I just put on the record, but the Government has said, We don't have them. There's nothing more. And I'm not going to order a fuller explanation than that. I don't think that's what Brady requires and I don't think that's what Rule 16 requires of me.

The honest broker thing has got to cut both ways, right, so I say honest broker on the Defense side, honest broker on the Government side. All right. So that from the Defense side, I don't know who's going to speak. Mr. Shepard's got his mic off. Do you want to say anything about that?

MR. SHEPARD: Briefly, Your Honor. To take up the point that the Court was talking about very briefly, I do think it would be appropriate for the Court to order that if the Government has any records relating to the destruction of Erickson's phone, that they be ordered to produce it. If they don't have it, they can say they don't have it.

THE COURT: See, here's what I would say -- I don't mean to interrupt you, but this is what I was thinking, so I just -- it just popped into my headset. See what you think about this.

So one of the documents you gave me was like an evidence

review thing that the FBI did in a different device here. I can't -- it was in connection with one of the 302s that was about I think the Abramoff interview, and the FBI had done an evidence review on it. And so one thing that I was going to order, because it's a pretty easy thing to do -- I mean, look, I'm mindful of the -- as I said, I read the Erickson and Butina -- I took a look at Pacer and I read the informations. I read the -- I looked at the docket sheet. I looked at the plea agreements. I looked at the statements that were attached to the plea agreements. Interesting insight in how other districts do things, but you actually look at their -- like commit to our pages in this district. I don't know -- you know, it was interesting because not everybody does it the way we do it. But I get the kind of spelunking argument.

But I think for all the reasons that I've already articulated, if they had any more information -- so what occurred to me was I was going to order, you know, the extractions or information about them, like the FBI evidence review that we saw. Because it's pretty easy. Either they have it or not in the -- in the FBI files, and everybody knows how the FBI files are organized. I know how they're organized, too, but I'm not going to say it on the record or in my order. I hear you, Mr. Shepard, about wanting the Government to produce an explanation about the destruction, but I don't think so. I think they just -- if they have extractions or something like the evidence reviewed that summarizes what was on the phones, produce that. But what's the

authority for having me say to the Government, "Okay, if you have 1 something, tell me what happened and why"? I don't think so, but 2 you tell me why that's wrong.

MR. SHEPARD: Well, the additional points I would make, Your Honor, are these. First of all, in my experience, the FBI has a record for pretty much everything.

THE COURT: Well, that's why I said that's why I thought the evidence review and calling up that as an example because we have it in this case, right, it's helpful. The evidence review, by the way, was actually helpful for me like seeing your case, you know, props to the FBI.

MR. SHEPARD: Right. The -- you know, so they had the phone of somebody who they were prosecuting.

THE COURT: Yep.

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MR. SHEPARD: And then they destroyed the phone of somebody who they were prosecuting. And it would seem to me they would have a record of both of those. That would just -- they would have -- they would have done an evidence review. They would have done all those things.

THE COURT: Well, if they have an evidence review, that evidence -- that they will produce. I've got a written order. It will say that. But I'm not going to require the Government to have any sort of explanation or give an explanation. It's up -the Government has a duty to inquire. I say that a number of times in my order because of the Brady obligation to inquire.

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You've now raised the issue sufficiently. I cited Sokoloff (ph).
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   Is that the District Judge Pregerson opinion from 1999 or whatever
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   that talks very helpfully about Brady being backward-looking but
   you've got to be forward-looking when you're in the trial court.
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   So I think that you've now, you know, raised a danger-danger Brady
   issue. The Government has a duty to inquire. And so it needs to.
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   I do not ascribe -- maybe this makes me a pushover -- do not
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   ascribe bad motive to the FBI. My experience with them is that
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   they're nothing but meticulous.
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             MR. HIGHSMITH: No one would accuse you of being a
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   pushover, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Well, I don't know about that but, you know,
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   but -- you know, I think the FBI does a great job. There it is.
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             So you'll get your evidence, whatever evidence they have
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   about it. I'll order that. There's probably nothing, but it's
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   going to be an order nonetheless. But I'm not going to order
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   further explanation. I don't see any support for that.
                           If I just could --
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             MR. SHEPARD:
             THE COURT: Okay.
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             MR. SHEPARD: -- add two sentences about that.
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             THE COURT: Yeah.
             MR. SHEPARD: We do know in this case that the FBI knew
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   the relationship between Erickson and this case, and we were
   asking for Erickson materials before the document -- we were
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   asking for Erickson materials before the phone was destroyed as
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23 best -- as best --1 2 THE COURT: You're going to --MR. SHEPARD: -- we could --3 You're going to try to attack the 4 THE COURT: 5 Government's investigation as being shoddy. Great. 6 you've got the record for that. I don't know that more of a 7 production would actually hurt you or help you -- I don't know --8 but -- you know, I hear you but the Government has said, The file 9 was destroyed per whatever. You know, if you can point me to a 10 specific example of a document that might exist, I'm happy to do 11 it, but I think that the evidence of what happened to the device, 12 which is what I'm ordering, what was -- the device extraction if 13 you have it and, if not, any information about the device 14 extraction that you have. For example, the evidence review that 15 the group cited -- that you guys cited in this case. Produce it. 16 I mean, if there's something else you learn, you can raise it again, but I just -- and then what is the Government supposed to 17 say? It's not going to -- the file doesn't exist anymore. 18 19 else is there? I'm aware of nothing. I do know exactly how the 20 FBI organizes its files. 21 MR. SHEPARD: Right. But --22 THE COURT: And -- I know all of it. They have to ask 23

THE COURT: And -- I know all of it. They have to ask for Brady, "Have you looked in this file? Have you looked in this file? Have you looked into this?" So I understand that. But I just don't know what else would exist; right?

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it. Okay.

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MR. SHEPARD: I would expect they looked at the phone and I would expect when they destroyed the phone, they made a record of destroying the phone 'cause that's the way the FBI operates.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. Well, let's -- all right.
I'll think about it further, but I don't know. I'll think about
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8 MR. SHEPARD: Especially in -- in light of the fact that 9 the cases were related and we were asking about them.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'll think about it, but

I -- I -- okay.

Mr. Highsmith, anything that you want to add on this point? I don't think there's anything else there, so --

MR. HIGHSMITH: I mean, obviously I disagree completely,
but I don't think we need to tussle about it.

THE COURT: Okay. Great. So I think -- so now we're on to issue four, which is documents related to the searches and seizures of the three devices. You know, here Government already apparently produced the Butina stuff which the Government should. Contends the rest is about unrelated investigations. But I already said this -- I already said this in my kind of introductory comments and in the context of Levin and others. Just limiting the production to references to Mr. Andrade and oft the claim is just too narrow. I've said that already and I said why it's too narrow.

Mr. Andrade gave examples to the counsel that I already summarized, about how broader range of information is material. It's about the larger model of this business model for cryptocurrency, whether Mr. Abramoff was working against him and how this affects Mr. Andrade's responsibility and scienter. And it's not a sufficient explanation that the discovery's necessarily duplicative. I already described why that wasn't the case in the Levin case.

I already said this issue about, you know -- you started to get a little nervous right now. You've got the feel of Brady, the echo of Brady and the Government's duties to inquire. And I -- but if there's really nothing related to this case and the Government's satisfied its duty of disclosure by confirming that there's nothing to disclose, then that's fair and there's nothing to disclose. But a search -- I've described the reach of discovery I think sufficiently and this -- so I think it's already traveled territory, so I think -- now it's like I'm a secret agent of the Russian government and I didn't tell anybody or I've got, you know, some kind of a Ponzi scheme going on in Montana involving real estate where I say I'm doing one thing and I'm really just pocketing the money.

And I get it, so that's fine. But if there's anything in that review, then that should be produced. If there's nothing and the Government's satisfied its discovery obligation but given the -- given the nexus that the Defense has -- has articulated,

the Government's characterization is too narrow, similarly, with 1 the -- the same analysis applies to Butina and Erickson --2 MR. HIGHSMITH: Your Honor, may I --3 THE COURT: I'm just going to finish -- I'm just going 4 5 to finish because I think the issues are kind of the same, and 6 then you can address it. It's just too narrow. And so you can make -- you can 7 8 make your own calls about the burdens about producing, but I -- a 9 hundred percent I agree with the Government that Ms. Butina's work 10 as an undisclosed Russian agent or Mr. Erickson's real estate schemes are not relevant to this case, hundred percent agree on 11 12 The issue is whether there's something about that point. 13 essentially cryptocurrency and Abramoff and schemes. If there's 14 nothing there, there's nothing there and you don't have anything 15 to produce. If there's something there, you should produce it. 16 Your articulation of just limiting it to Mr. Andrade and AML 17 Bitcoin is too narrow for my taste.

Okay. So Mr. Highsmith.

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MR. HIGHSMITH: I just wanted to distinguish Butina. I think the Court was talking about Butina; am I correct about that?

THE COURT: I was talking about Butina and I was also talking about Levin and Erickson. Obviously, Levin didn't make any statements to the Government, but this is about the searches and stuff that was seized with relation to the devices.

MR. HIGHSMITH: Okay. Okay. Sorry.

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             THE COURT: And statements. And statements for all of
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   them.
             MR. HIGHSMITH: I was just talking about the Butina case
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   file.
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
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             MR. HIGHSMITH: If we had notes. I don't know if --
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   were those materials encompassed by what the Court just said or
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   not?
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             THE COURT: Well, you've already produced the Butina
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   notes; right? I'm just saying -- my over-arching comment was
   limiting it to AML Bitcoin and Mr. Andrade is just too narrow.
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   He's described -- he's described his defense which is, They're
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   backdooring me, had their own sets of schemes. That goes to my
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   scienter. What they were doing was inconsistent with my business
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   model. It's not me who's responsible for all that stuff; it's
   them -- Mr. Abramoff.
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             MR. HIGHSMITH: Understood.
             THE COURT: Not necessarily the others. And information
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   about that is relevant to my defense, material to my defense --
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   sorry.
                              Understood. I was just saying the
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             MR. HIGHSMITH:
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   Butina materials are totally irrelevant to that. She met Abramoff
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   socially once.
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             THE COURT: And that's fair. Like if you've done your
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   duty and there's nothing there as I've described it, then there's
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nothing there. I suspect the same may be true for Erickson and Levin. I'm just broadening the scope of the inquiry somewhat.

MR. HIGHSMITH: Understood.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything from you, Mr. Shepard? That went your way.

MR. SHEPARD: It -- I think it went my way, but I just want to --

THE COURT: You're not getting -- it's not -- secret agent land and real estate scheme land isn't relevant. If there's anything else about crypto, Abramoff, something -- you've heard how I defined it. I made your defense and I broadened it and I -- the backdooring of Mr. Andrade is the -- is the flavor that I'm ascribing to it. And the Government defined things too narrowly by what they said they did. But I am skeptical that there's anything else there.

For me, if I -- you know, like I approach my life with this in mind: Who has the time? But I'm not going to tell like -- who has the time and I would just say, Fine, here it is 'cause I don't care. Protective order. Tell me if you really want to use it, but I don't have the time.

That's what I would do, but I'm not -- that's not the -- the Government doesn't have to do it that way. They have to produce Rule 16 material or *Brady* material. And if they don't want to do it, they don't want to do it, but they do have a duty to look at it themselves and produce to you what's material as

I've defined it and they defined it too narrowly, so I'm skeptical that there's anything there, but I'm ordering the Government -- I will issue an order ordering the Government to produce that.

MR. SHEPARD: I appreciate that. There's -- but I think there's a gulf still between what the Court has directed the Government to do, which we appreciate, and what we think the Government should do. And I would like to address that --

THE COURT: Okay. Sure. Of course. Of course.

MR. SHEPARD: I don't think it's sufficient to say, Go look for cryptocurrency, for example, because, you know, the — the Court appreciates our defense, and I won't repeat it, but to think about it in a little deeper way, for want of a better term, the — one of the key questions both to exactly understand what Abramoff and these other — Butina, Erickson, Levin — were doing and understand why they were doing it, you want to know what else — what is it that, say, Levin was doing that would explain why he was working with Abramoff and why they were taking these steps with respect to Mr. Andrade's business. And that might mean a whole lot of things that have nothing to do with cryptocurrency. Maybe they needed money for some other purpose. Maybe they needed the technology for some other purpose. So just limiting it to cryptocurrency isn't really gonna capture what they were doing and why they were doing it.

THE COURT: Well, I defined it a little bit maybe more broadly than, you know -- I defined it more as that Mr. Abramoff

may have been working against Mr. Andrade.

MR. SHEPARD: Right, and -- and -- exactly, and the question is why and what were the motivations for doing that? What were the interests for doing that? And that shouldn't be limited to just cryptocurrency. I don't know what they might have been doing. The evidence suggests they were doing something that was adverse to Mr. Andrade's business and they must have had some reason for doing it. And whether that reason relates to cryptocurrency or not, --

THE COURT: I get it. I get it. I get it. I will just say evidence about Ms. Butina's undisclosed work as a Russian agent is really -- unless there's impeachment evidence about Mr. Abramoff which Government's already represented that the evidence that they have shows only one meeting. So there's no -- there's not going to be anything there. That's Ms. Butina.

Mr. Levin, Mr. Erickson, yeah, maybe. But if the Government investigation for the real estate scheme is just about the real estate scheme and it's got nothing to do with Mr. Abramoff, there's nothing there, nothing, then the Government doesn't have any discovery obligation there 'cause Mr. Erickson is just, you know, his own little schemer in Montana or wherever he was.

Mr. Levin, maybe. So say it -- maybe. That's a little bit broader. But at least you're getting your device. And, you know -- and you know how it is. You can't possibly get everything

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you -- you don't want to leave any stone unturned. I understand. The plus side of getting more information than you have is it gives you a broader -- everybody's got all their stuff on their phone, and -- and I've defined it pretty broadly, so I hear you. I'll think about it. But, you know, if what the Government says is -- what I think the Government really is saying, they defined it to narrowly -- it's all about this, you know, meetings with powerful people and insinuating themselves into Washington politics and having events and doing all this stuff without disclosing that she's a Russian agent. Mr. Erickson, the real estate scheme in Montana for goodness sake, right, so he shows up in this case and -- and if all this stuff in that other cases, like these are the lies to the investors, you know, he -- this is what he did, this is the scheme, if that's all there is, which I think that's what the Government's saying, there's no there there and you're not entitled to it.

That said, I hear you on the way you've defined your defense, and I would just say for -- and I did say to the Government, you make your own call as to how much work you want to do. But these things are not relevant and I believe that probably that's all that is there, I would get the case file and look at it if I were on the case myself and I'd make sure that that was correct and -- and it's certainly going to be correct with Ms. Butina. I'm just going to say it's certainly going to be correct with Ms. Butina. I don't know about the other two, but that's --

okay. So that's -- those are my thoughts.

All right. Anything else? If not, we're going to move on to the next case.

MR. SHEPARD: If I could just briefly touch on Butina because, yes, she was a Russian spy. We don't know what she was doing for Russia and whether that had anything to do with cryptocurrency or not, but what we do know about her is that she and Erickson were a couple.

THE COURT: I knew that. Yep, saw that.

MR. SHEPARD: She -- you know, these documents were found in her home. They were, you know, packaged up for review in her home. And so I don't think it's right to say that the chances that there's any other connection with her and the interests of this case, I just don't -- I think there's enough connection that she has that real serious inquiry is required. And I guess that gets to the procedural question as to, you know, is this left entirely in the Government's hands.

THE COURT: Well, they're the ones with the discovery obligation; right? So that's the -- that's the landscape we're stuck with. It's true of any discovery dispute.

MR. SHEPARD: Well, it is and it isn't. Of course, the Court has ordered them to produce, for example, Levin's device. So there are things that the Court can do. And our experience in this case, again recognizing that, as the Court has noticed, these are repeat players who merit respect, but our experience has not

been great so far. And I don't really attribute that to
particular AUSAs.

THE COURT: I'm not -- I'm sure it's not malicious, but it's not what you had hoped for.

MR. SHEPARD: Right, and the Court has heard me about this before. It's not particular AUSAs. There seem to be a moving cast of them and they're always catching up. And I -- I think it really goes back to where we were at the start which is whoever has been making these calls, and I expect it's been the FBI agents, they don't appreciate what the standard is. And so we've had this, you know, nine months of them telling us that the Butina documents weren't relevant. They didn't -- the only way we learned about those to begin with was because we listened to a recording of an interview. It didn't show up anyplace else. We learned about it that way. We told them we wanted these documents. We got nine months of, This is all conspiracy theory. We're not giving it to you. We have to go file a motion.

We filed the motion and then they turn them over and it turns out they're, as the Court recognizes, they form a good basis for a defense. So our, you know -- again, not meaning anything -- THE COURT: Dirtying up Abramoff, however that gets done

-- I mean, I'm just gonna say it -- that's your defense, too, right? You're going to dirty him up.

MR. SHEPARD: Right. Right. Right.

THE COURT: I get it.

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MR. SHEPARD: So -- so -- and we get this, Okay, we'll do search terms of AML Bitcoin and Andrade that isn't even close.

And so --

THE COURT: No. I agree with that. I agree with you.

MR. SHEPARD: So the -- so the whole process of where we
go from here, therefore, gives me some pause.

THE COURT: Well, let's -- I hear you. written an order that I think is pretty good defining what the scope of the investigation is. And it is a joke, but -- to Mr. Highsmith, I just think it's -- sometimes the low road is a good road because, you know, who has the time? But that's not my job to tell you how to do your job. I just -- I don't have the time, you know. I don't have the time now. Fine, Mr. Shepard, here you go. Bless you. So that's a different approach. It's not what I'm ordering. But it -- because it doesn't matter. It doesn't matter. But -- and I really do think, you know, Rule 16 is such a -- the way the criminal discovery -- you guys may or may not know this, but it was originally you were supposed -- it was originally proposed as a uniform standard for civil and criminal discovery and it was kind of a last-minute intervention that criminal rules wound up the way they do.

And one of the problems is -- and I don't know that it would necessarily happen here -- you just never know at the end of the day what's going to come out that changes your mind. I will tell you that I went on some spelunking or expedition myself when

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I was an AUSA and it was the FBI agent I worked with said, Well,
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   you may not have solved a crime, but you solved a mystery, and so
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    it's -- sometimes things just don't shake out the way you think
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    they're going to because I had this whole theory that was one way.
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    The absence of information was my -- was my case, you know. Who's
    sneaking around? Look at this radio silence. And so I just -- I
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   will say that it's -- I guess just practically, I think one
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    sometimes needs to approach problem-solving practically. But I'm
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   not going to order that because that's not what the law requires.
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    It's up to the Government to decide how it wants to manage its
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   burdens.
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              And I will take everybody's arguments under submission
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    and issue an order very shortly, likely today or tomorrow.
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              MR. SHEPARD: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Sure.
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              MR. SHEPARD: And hopefully that would include whatever
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    activity Erickson, Butina, Levin --
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              THE COURT: Yep.
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              MR. SHEPARD: -- were engaged in with Abramoff.
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              THE COURT: Yeah, yeah, yeah. So that's -- I'll look at
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    it -- I'll do another read and Abramoff is the big one. And so,
    Elaine, can you put on the minute order, because I'm not going to
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   put it in this order because I don't want to clutter it up because
    it's really tangential, just say, "Court had a discovery hearing
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   and will issue a discovery order." Mr. -- well, actually it's the
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Government -- "Mr. Abramoff may intervene if he chooses and must 1 file a privilege log -- must produce a privilege log that comports 2 3 with the Court's Standing Order" and then attach my Standing Order 4 to the -- to the minute entry. It just says my privilege log 5 procedures and they're pretty -- they're pretty thorough. 6 and I'll just leave it at that. I don't really want to touch any 7 of this. I already suggest that Mr. -- in my order, I've already 8 suggested that if Mr. Abramoff wants to assert privilege, he's 9 entitled to do so. I think there's a real utility to getting him 10 involved in the process because basically someone's going to do the privilege review and produce a privilege log. And it doesn't 11 12 excuse the Government's obligations necessarily, but I think it 13 will probably practically resolve the issue.

14 Thanks, everybody. We're going to go off the Okay. 15 record.

(Proceedings adjourned at 11:30 a.m.)

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I, Peggy Schuerger, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording provided to me of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

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## Peggy Schuerger

April 13, 2023 Signature of Approved Transcriber

Date

23 Peggy Schuerger

## Ad Hoc Reporting

Approved Transcription Provider 24 for the U.S. District Court,

25 Northern District of California